

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

REPORT NUMBER: FHWA-AZ88-219

**EVALUATION OF
INCREASED PAVEMENT
LOADING**

Volume I - Research Results and Findings

Prepared by:

Stuart W. Hudson
Stephen B. Seeds
Fred N. Finn
R. Frank Carmichael, III

ARE, Inc. - Engineering Consultants
2600 Dellana Lane
Austin, Texas 78746

November 1988

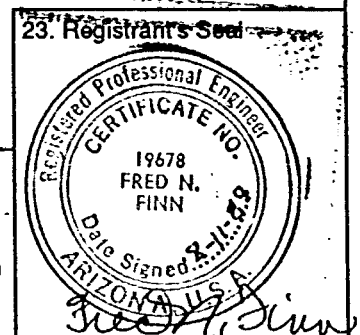
Prepared for:

Arizona Department of Transportation
206 South 17th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
in cooperation with
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Arizona Department of Transportation or the Federal Highways Administration. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation. Trade or manufacturer's names which may appear herein are cited only because they are considered essential to the objectives of the report. The U.S. Government and the State of Arizona do not endorse products or manufacturers.

Technical Report Documentation Page

1. Report No. FHWA-AZ88-219, I		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle EVALUATION OF INCREASED PAVEMENT LOADING Volume I - Research Results and Findings				5. Report Date November, 1988	
				6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) Stuart W. Hudson, Stephen B. Seeds Fred N. Finn and R. Frank Carmichael III				8. Performing Organization Report No. AZ-59/1	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address ARE Inc. - Engineering Consultants 2600 Dellana Lane Austin, Texas 78746				10. Work Unit No.	
				11. Contact or Grant No. HPR-PL-1-31(219)	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 206 S. 17TH AVENUE PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007				13. Type of Report & Period Covered Final Report-Dec 84-Nov88	
				14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration					
16. Abstract <p>The effects of increased truck loads and higher tire pressures on performance of flexible pavements were investigated in this project. This Volume 1 report presents the research performed and the useful results obtained.</p> <p>Tire pressure studies were performed using both in-field measurements and theoretical simulations of the effects of tire pressures on pavements. Higher tire pressures were found, in general, to reduce pavement life.</p> <p>A new mechanistic damage model was developed to allow the evaluation of the effects of loads and tire pressures on pavements. A new set of equivalence factors were developed using the damage models. The resulting equivalence factors were incorporated into a computer program to calculate 18-kip equivalent single axle loads. The programs also have the capability to use the AASHTO equivalence factors for the calculation as a basis for comparison. These programs were developed for both static truck weight measurements and weigh-in-motion measurements. A mechanistic pavement design program was also developed using the damage models in order to generate pavement designs that are compatible with the new mechanistic load equivalence factors.</p> <p>This volume is the first in a two volume set. Volume 2, provides documentation for all of the computer programs developed on the project.</p>					
17. Key Words Pavement Loading, Tire Pressure, Equivalence Factors, Mechanistic Analysis, Heavy Loads, ESAL, Equivalent Loading.			18. Distribution Statement Document is available to the U.S. public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161		
19. Security Classification (of this report) Unclassified		20. Security Classification (of this page) Unclassified		21. No. of Pages 227	
				22. Price	



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the many people who contributed to the success of this project. Special thanks go to the ADOT project coordinators, Mr. Richard Powers, Mr. Larry Scofield, and Dr. Subodh Kumar, who provided guidance throughout the period of the contract. Thanks also to the ADOT personnel who provided valuable input and assistance during the course of the project. These people include:

Mr. Frank R. McCullagh

Mr. John Eisenberg

Mr. Edward P. Green

Mr. George B. Way

Mr. James M. Glasgow

Mr. Jim Delton

Mr. Gary L. Cooper

Mr. Al Gastelum

The authors appreciate the cooperation and important input from all of the ADOT personnel.

This project was conducted by a number of people within ARE Inc. Mr. Fred N. Finn and Mr. R. Frank Carmichael III served as Co-Principal Investigators. Project engineers were Mr. Stuart W. Hudson and Mr. Stephen B. Seeds. The major programming effort on the project was performed by Mr. Robin High with assistance from Mr. Len Moser. Engineering assistance and computer analysis was provided by Mr. Luis Medus, Mr. Dan Halbach, and Mr. Ron White. Field tasks were accomplished by Mr. Scot Gibson. Valuable support on the project was provided by Ms. Diana Brast and Ms. Lorie Lantz in the secretarial responsibilities and by Mr. Mike McCullough in Drafting. Special thanks go to all these ARE Inc personnel without whom this project would not have been possible.

VOLUME 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
BACKGROUND	1
OBJECTIVE	2
SCOPE	2
RESEARCH APPROACH	2
OVERVIEW OF REPORT.	3
 CHAPTER 2. PRELIMINARY STUDIES	 5
BACKGROUND REVIEWS.	5
DATA COLLECTION	7
SUMMARY	25
 CHAPTER 3. DEVELOPMENT OF DAMAGE MODELS	 27
BACKGROUND	27
CRITERIA FOR DAMAGE MODEL DEVELOPMENT	28
ANALYSIS PROCEDURE.	30
RECOMMENDED MODELS.	66
 CHAPTER 4. EQUIVALENCE FACTOR DEVELOPMENT.	 73
VARIABLES USED IN EQUIVALENCE FACTOR DEVELOPMENT.	73
USE OF DAMAGE MODELS TO DEVELOP EQUIVALENCE FACTORS	74
EQUIVALENCE FACTORS FOR TRIDEM AXLES	75
USE OF EQUIVALENCE FACTORS IN 18KESAL PREDICTION PROGRAMS	81
 CHAPTER 5. FIELD STUDIES	 83
TRUCK TIRE PRESSURES	83
SODA SECTION SURVEY	87
 CHAPTER 6. TIRE PRESSURE STUDIES	 91
ARE INC TIRE PRESSURE STUDY	91
DYNAMIC LOADING RESEARCH.	101

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

CHAPTER 7. COMPUTER PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	103
PROGRAM FEDESAL OVERVIEW.	104
PROGRAM WIMESAL OVERVIEW.	111
PROGRAM TRAF18K OVERVIEW.	115
PROGRAM McPAD OVERVIEW.	117
CHAPTER 8. PROGRAM TESTING AND VERIFICATION	123
SENSITIVITY TESTING OF ARE EQUIVALENCE FACTORS	123
PROGRAM APPLICATION COMPARISONS	135
CHAPTER 9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	139
IMPLEMENTATION	140
RIGID PAVEMENTS	141
WIM RESEARCH	142
APPLICATIONS TO OVERLAY DESIGN	142
SUMMARY	142
REFERENCES	145
UNCITED REFERENCES	149
APPENDIX A: TYPICAL TRUCK TIRE FOOTPRINT SHAPES	A-1
APPENDIX B: SINGLE AXLE DATA BASE	B-1
APPENDIX C: ROADBED SOIL STRESS SENSITIVITY VALUES FOR AASHO	
ROAD TEST SINGLE AXLE SECTIONS.	C-1
APPENDIX D: ROADBED SOIL STRESS SENSITIVITY VALUES FOR AASHO	
ROAD TEST TANDEM AXLE SECTION	D-1
APPENDIX E: TANDEM AXLE DATA BASE	E-1
APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF ARE MECHANISTIC LOAD EQUIVALENCE FACTORS . . .	F-1
APPENDIX G: DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENDED AASHTO COMPATIBLE FACTORS . . .	G-1
APPENDIX H: PROGRAMS FEDESAL AND WIMESAL SENSITIVITY TEST OUTPUT. . .	H-1
APPENDIX I: EXAMPLE OF SOLUTION PROCESS FOR TREATING EFFECTS OF	
NONLINEAR SOIL BEHAVIOR FOR STEERING AXLE LOADS	I-1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Summary of loads, tire type, tire pressure and contact area used on trucks in the AASHO Road Test.	10
Table 2.2	Summary of information provided by Company A.	13
Table 2.3	Sample of data from Company B	17
Table 2.4	Summary of relevant information provided by Smithers Scientific Services	23
Table 3.1	Load applications to "failure" (serviceability of 2.5) for each AASHO Road Test section considered	36
Table 3.2	Axle loads used in AASHO Road Test deflection studies . .	38
Table 3.3	Seasonal k_1 values for AASHO Road Test base and subbase materials	41
Table 3.4	Test vehicle loadings at AASHO Road Test.	43
Table 3.5	Example DAMOD-4 output for single axle model	53
Table 3.6	Example selection of optimum combinations of a_0 , a_1 and a_2 for single axle damage model	55
Table 3.7	Initial single axle damage models resulting from DAMOD-4 computer analysis	57
Table 3.8	Single axle damage models resulting from DAMOD-4 computer analysis on data without frozen-winter effects	59

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

Table 3.9	DAMOD-4 output for single axle model with frozen-winter effects excluded	62
Table 3.10	Example DAMOD-5 output for tandem axle model	67
Table 3.11	Tandem axle damage models resulting from DAMOD-5 computer analysis on data without frozen-winter effects	68
Table 4.1	18-kip single axle equivalence factors for five different tridem axle load equivalence factor options	79
Table 5.1	Tire pressure breakdown by tire type.	85
Table 5.2	Statistical breakdown of Arizona tire pressure data . . .	86
Table 5.3	SODA section condition rating deductions and condition score	89
Table 8.1	Illustration of effects of roadbed soil resilient modulus in a flexible pavement evaluation situation	131
Table 8.2	Results of ESAL Comparisons using AASHTO Equivalence Factors and ARE Inc Equivalence Factors at 75 psi	137

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Configurations included in the five vehicle classifications of Arizona	8
Figure 2.2	Non-linear vertical tire pressure distribution with lateral surface shear forces as developed using finite element model by Tielking.	11
Figure 2.3	Static footprint load distribution (Company A)	14
Figure 2.4	Rolling footprint load distribution (Company A).	15
Figure 2.5	Footprint layout used in data reduction (Company B).	16
Figure 2.6	Tire pressure profile along lateral footprint centerline (Company B).	19
Figure 2.7	Rolling footprint pressure distribution (65 psi)	21
Figure 2.8	Rolling footprint pressure distribution (105 psi).	22
Figure 3.1	Seasonal divisions established for AASHO Road Test experiment	34
Figure 3.2	Example selection of average critical deflection value for each season	37
Figure 3.3	Flow diagram of MODEST-1 program	40
Figure 3.4	Graph of roadbed soil resilient modulus versus deviator stress illustrating the technique used to solve for material properties under steering axle loads in lane 1	

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

Figure 3.5	Graph of roadbed soil resilient modulus versus deviator stress illustrating the technique used to solve for material properties under steering and tandem axle loads in lane 2 sections	46
Figure 3.6	Flow diagram of DAMOD-4 program	50
Figure 3.7	Illustration of single axle damage model based on asphalt concrete tensile strain	58
Figure 3.8	Illustration of single axle damage model based on asphalt concrete tensile strain (frozen-winter effects not included)	60
Figure 3.9	Illustration of single axle damage model based on roadbed soil vertical strain (frozen-winter effects not included)	61
Figure 3.10	Graph illustrating the increase in pavement damage associated with applying the single axle AC tensile strain model (developed without frozen-winter effects) using data with frozen-winter effects	64
Figure 3.11	Illustration of tandem axle damage model based on asphalt concrete tensile strain (frozen-winter effects not included)	69
Figure 3.12	Illustration of tandem axle damage model based on roadbed soil vertical strain (frozen-winter effects not included)	70
Figure 4.1	Illustration of equivalence factor development process .	76

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

Figure 4.2	Plot of 18-kip single axle load equivalence factor versus axle load illustrating five tridem axle equivalence factor options.	80
Figure 6.1	Plot of principal strain in the pavement structure versus	
Figure 6.2	Plot of principal strain versus tire pressure.	94
Figure 6.3	Effect of pressure distribution model of critical tensile strain at the bottom of the surface.	98
Figure 6.4	Effect of inflation pressure on the critical tensile strain at the bottom of the surface.	99
Figure 6.5	Effects of increased tire pressure on tensile strain for a surface modulus of 400 ksi	102
Figure 7.1	Microcomputer program(s) flow.	105
Figure 7.2	Input/output symbology defining the origin of input and type of output	106
Figure 7.3	Example output from program FEDESAL using ARE Inc equivalence factors.	107
Figure 7.4	Example output from WIM program using ARE Inc factors. .	112
Figure 7.5	Flowchart for program TRAF18K.	116
Figure 7.6	Primary input data entry screen for McPAD-1 program. . .	118
Figure 7.7	Example output from McPAD-1 program.	120

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

Figure 8.1	Plot showing typical effect of tire pressure for Ers = 4000 psi	127
Figure 8.2	Plot showing typical effect of tire pressure for Ers = 20,000 psi	128
Figure 8.3	Plot showing typical effect of roadbed soil modulus. . .	129
Figure 8.4	Plot showing typical effect of roadbed soil modulus in 18KESAL prediction	130
Figure 8.5	Plot showing effect of structure thickness on 18KESAL predictions for Ers = 4000 psi	133
Figure 8.6	Plot showing effect of structure thickness on 18KESAL predictions for Ers = 20,000 psi	134